(179th YEAR.) THE (No. 2824.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1800.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26.

OUR preparations for renewing the war againſt the French are more formidable than ever. Five frigates are completely equipped and ready for ſea. They are bound to Egypt with freſh troops to reinforce the army of the grand vizier. The grand vizier and the captain pacha are making ſtrenuous exertions to aid the execution of the plan of operations concerted with general Kochler and commodore Martin, commander of the Engliſh auxiliary ſquadron.

The famous pacha of Romelia, known in Turkey by the name of the "*Terrible-man*" has lately made ſeveral attacks upon Paſſawan Oglou, in which he has been very unſucceſsful. In his laſt attack he was completely routed and obliged to retreat with the remains of his army, even to Sophia, where he has intrenched himſelf with an intention of waiting for reinforcements.

This intelligence cauſed an extraordinary divan to be convened, in which it was determined, that Paſſawan Oglou ſhould be deprived of all his honours and dignities, and declared a rebel highly dangerous to the Porte, and that another large army ſhould be immediately raiſed and ſent againſt him.

SEMLIN, September 9.

According to authentic accounts from Widden, it appears that Paſſawan Oglou has at preſent 50,000 men under arms. He is daily raiſing recruits among the Greeks. It is ſaid he has a ſecret underſtanding with the pachas of Janin and Serra. He appears to regulate hoſtile movements by the events that happen in Egypt.

During the armiſtice between the grand vizier and Kleber, Paſſawan ſhewed a pacific diſpoſition; and his brother Ibreham, a merchant in Conſtantinople, who had been ſent to him by the Porte, to know from him what were his real wiſhes and intentions, brought back in the month of Auguſt, the moſt ſatisfactory aſſurances. But no ſooner had the news of the grand vizier's defeat by the French arrived, than Paſſawan Oglou reſumed his hoſtile tone, and ſet about augmenting his army. This gives reaſon for a belief that it is not a mere rebel, who wiſhes a redreſs for perſonal injuries, but that he has other views, and is ſecretly abetted by a great power. In what other way can we account for his immenſe reſources which enable him regularly to pay ſo large an army.

He draws all his proviſions from Bulgaria and Walachia, for which he pays with the utmoſt punctuality. It is ſuppoſed he aims at nothing ſhort of ſubverting the Ottoman empire.

STRASBURG, October 4.

Letters from Augſburg of the 27th, ſay, that the two armies are entering into their reſpective quarters. The want of forage has compelled a great part of the French cavalry to retreat towards the Neckar.—The letters from Hungary and Gallicia, ſay, that the Ruſſian troops, which have been for ſome time aſſembled on the confines of the latter country, have received orders to return into the interior of Ruſſia.

The Auſtrian garriſons of Ulm and Philipſburg are now paſſing through Suabia, in order to join the Imperial army. Both has ſuffered ſeverely through diſeaſe. The Imperial army is retreating from Bavaria to the cantonments in Auſtria and in the environs of Salzburg.

The archduke Charles is ſeriouſly indiſpoſed, and it is even ſaid that his life is in danger.

FRANCFORT, October 5.

The landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel has adopted a ſudden and unexpected meaſure, by putting all his troops on the war eſtabliſhment. A certain number of men have been detached from the garriſon of Hanau, in order to procure tents and other requiſites at Caſſel. The landgrave beſides has taken into pay 3000 of the militia, who will ſerve on the ſame footing as the troops of the line. The motive of this meaſure cannot be conceived at a period when the armiſtice has been prolonged, and when the moſt apparent intimacy of the three belligerent powers affords the beſt founded hopes of the approach of peace. There is reaſon to ſuppoſe that this military diſpoſition is merely eventual in order that the landgrave may be prepared, in caſe the negotiations ſhould not be attended with a favourable iſſue.

The regency of Carlſruhe has been officially informed by the French commandant at Gumerſheim that the navigation of the Rhine is fully and freely re-eſtabliſhed.—The head quarters of the Auſtrian army are now at Weltz Lintz; the troops of the empire occupy the Citron, the Bavarians are at Mahldorff, and the corps of Wurtemburg at Wafferbourg. The ſpeedy arrival of the French head quarters has been ſmiled to the inhabitants of Stutgard. Moreau, Dumas, Ecle, the French commendant of artillery, Matheu, Favier, Percy, and others will remain there during the armiſtice. Moreau was on the 25th at Augſburg, with his corps of guides. General Ney is to occupy the fortreſs of Ingolſtadt, which is now ſurrounded by his troops. General Angereau has granted a neutrality to the princes and counts of Naſſau. The king of Pruſſia has interceded in their favour. The ſtate of their territory is diſtreſsful; they have withdrawn their contingents from the army of the empire, and they are now in treaty for a ſeparate peace.

PARIS, October 5.

In the beginning of laſt month a flag of truce arrived from Mahon, at Barcelona. It brought about 105 priſoners, Spaniſh, Ligurian and French reſcued by the Engliſh from Turkiſh ſlavery. The cruelties they had experienced would freeze the ſoul. Among them was young Thevenard, ſon of Thevenard of Toulou. He had loſt a brother at the battle of Aboukir; and he himſelf had languiſhed in chains among the Turks till Sir Sidney Smith was appriſed of the circumſtance. By means of letters and applications of every kind Sir Sidney procured his releaſe. But this generous enemy did not ſtop there. He furniſhed Thevenard with money, cloaths, &c. and recommendations to his brother at Conſtantinople, and for all the Engliſh naval officers. Sir Sidney carried his generoſity ſo far as to equip an aviſo to go and find him at Rhodes.

The following is a copy of one of the letters—Thevenard has, out of gratidude, preſerved them all. They teſtify the pleaſure which Sir Sidney enjoyed in reſtoring a ſon to his aged father, and in acknowledging the efforts though fruitleſs, made by the brother of Thevenard to alleviate his captivity at Havre, previous to his removal to the temple.

Copy of a letter from commodore Sir Sidney Smith, to captain Gabriel Thevenard.

On board the Tiger, June 15, 1800.

M. Thevenard is requeſted to come and dine with Sir Sidney Smith, on board the Tiger, this day at three. Sir Sidney Smith takes the liberty to ſend ſome cloaths, which he ſuppoſes a perſon eſcaping from priſon may require. Theſe, however, are not of the beſt; but excepting the Engliſh naval uniforms, they are the only ones he has on board the Tiger, and they are the ſame Sir Sidney wore from the temple till his reaching the ſea.—They will have done good ſervice if they anſwer the ſame purpoſe a ſecond time, in again reſtoring a ſon to his aged father dying of grief.

Letters from Nancy, dated October 3, ſay, "Yeſterday evening, at ſeven o'clock, general Clarke, with his ſuite, arrived here. He alighted at the temple of peace, where, it is ſuppoſed, he will hold his reſidence during the congreſs. This morning the general of the 4th military diviſion, with the whole of the ſtaff, viſited him to confer relative to the preliminary operations of the congreſs—Every preparation is making for the completion and decoration of the places deſtined for the reſidence of the plenipotentiaries; the roads are covered with articles of conſumption, which are forwarding to Luneville."

General Clarke, the bearer of the orders of government, and who is to command extraordinary at Luneville, and in the department of the Meurthe, is arrived there. After having conferred with the ſub-preſect, and the mayor, he viſited in perſon all the houſes of the beſt appearance; he ſpared no pains to procure for the members of the congreſs lodgings and accommodations ſuitable to their dignity.

Accounts from Marſeilles ſtate, that the garriſon of Malta arrived there on the 30th September, to the number of 6000 men. They are there undergoing quarantine. Gen. Vaubois has informed us, that the unfortunate Dujoumieu is freed from his fetters, and that he is in a chamber where he can walk, read and write. General Graham intereſted himſelf much in his favour, and to that general we are indebted, for the preſervation at Malta, of the Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory belonging to that illuſtrious perſon. It is now packing up in order to be ſent off for Paris.

We are informed from Cadiz, that an Engliſh fleet, conſiſting of about 180 tranſports, eſcorted by 16 ſhips of the line, appeared before that city, and made the neceſſary preparations for effecting a diſembarkation.—We can hardly allow ourſelves, however, to believe, that the Engliſh will attempt a coup de main againſt a place, the ſituation of which is painted in the following words by a letter from Barcelona:

"As the malady becomes more alarming at Cadiz, it has been thought proper to fumigate all the letters which arrive from thence. We are informed by the laſt courier, that during the laſt four days 732 perſons died, and of 110,000 inhabitants, who were in that beautiful but unfortunate city, 80,000 have quitted it. The immenſe population of the ſuburbs conſiſts only of unhappy wretches, whoſe diſtreſs and poverty add ſtill to the horror of the diſeaſe, and muſt increaſe its ravages."—There was at Cadiz only one Spaniſh regiment which was much reduced by ſickneſs; the ſole defence therefore of this city againſt the Engliſh, is the contagion which, doubtleſs they will not venture to brave.

October 11.

The news from the armies are now entirely unintereſting. They are returning to the cantonments. Moreau is going to Paris. There is now leſs probability than ever that their ſervices will be required.

It is certain that M. Liſakevitz, late ſecretary of legation, and now charge d'affaires from Ruſſia, has received orders from his court to quit England and to proceed to Copenhagen, where he is appointed ambaſſador. The emperor his maſter, has ſignified to him his ſatisfaction with his conduct in the ſituation he held there, particularly ſince the retirement of count Woronzow. His Imperial majeſty likewiſe preſented him we are informed, with 4000l. to enable him to appear at the court of Denmark with ſuitable ſplendour and dignity.—On his departure, the emperor of Ruſſia will have no official agent in this country, as we have none at Peterſburg. All this pouting is to be conſidered as previous to the ſurrender of Malta. What will be the conſequence when that event is known to his Imperial majeſty.

LISBON, September 23.

The following is a new incident which will have a place in the hiſtory of the diſputes that divide the courts of Spain and Portugal. A great convoy has juſt arrived from Braſil. At the time it ſailed from Europe, the political diſpoſitions of the two nations towards each other were entirely unknown in Europe, or rather it was believed that there was the beſt underſtanding between them; five Spaniſh veſſels that were at La Plata, the commanders of which thought they could not do better than take the advantage of the convoy, and joining the Portugueſe veſſel, with them arrived at Liſbon. It is ſaid that they are loaded with about 12 million of piaſtres. But while they were on their paſſage, the ſtate of affairs between the two powers conſiderably changed, and it is probable that this event will have a conſiderable influence on the reciprocal conduct of the two nations; one of which muſt be unwilling to ſacrifice its millions, and the other to reſtore them without pacific aſſurances for the future.

LONDON, October 16.

We mentioned in yeſterday's paper the report of the Ruſſian charge d'affaires, Mr. De Liſakevitz, having applied for a paſſport to leave this country. We have been informed that the fact is as follows:

M. Liſakevitz, after having been during more than twenty years ſecretary of legation, was inveſted with the title of charge d'affaires on the departure of his excellency count Woronzow. A ſhort time after, he was appointed miniſter from the court of Peterſburg to Copenhagen. The emperor Paul I. to teſtify his ſatisfaction for his ſervices, made him a preſent of 2000l. and two thouſand more to defray the expences of his voyage, and to enable him to appear ſuitable to the dignity of his new miſſion. The diſpatches from his court did not fix the time of his departure, nor require him to make any ſecret of it. But the miniſter knowing the character of his maſter, judged it proper to ſet out, as ſoon as he had received the order, without communicating his intention to the office of foreign affairs. The better to diſguiſe his departure, he wrote to Mr. Hammond, under ſecretary of ſtate, requeſting a paſſport for a meſſenger he propoſed to ſend to Peterſburg with diſpatches. Mr. Hammond anſwered him in a very polite letter, in which he obſerved, that it was not uſual to give paſſports to Ruſſian couriers, who might embark at Yarmouth without any; but that he had ſent him one as he requeſted. With this paſſport M. Liſakevitz ſet off privately, giving out that he was going on a viſit to count Woronzow, at Southampton. With the reſpect to the return of Mr. Sharpe, the Britiſh conſul, from Cronſtadt, we are ſorry to ſay, that we attach little credit to the rumour of his having come back merely on account of an informality in his paſſport.

[*Courier.*]

October 18.

Pamela, afterwards the unfortunate lady Edward Fitzgerald, is going to be married to Mr. Pitcairn, American conſul at Hamburg.

The dinner lately given at Paris to the American envoys was ſerved up on three tables, in three large rooms which communicated with each other. The firſt was the *Salle de l'Union*; the ſecond and third, which bore the names of *Waſhington* and *Franklin*, were adorned with the buſts of thoſe great men.—The three rooms were beautifully ornamented with flowers and emblematical repreſentations. In the firſt of theſe was ſeen an eagle and Lexington: In a ſecond, the 4th of July, 1776—American Independance—Hancock: In a third, the initials F. A.

and Warren: In a fourth, 9 Vendemaire, year 9 [the date of the treaty.] The fifth, F. A.—Putnam: The fixth, Ville Federale—Trenton: The feventh, 17th October, 1777—Saratoga—Gates: The eighth, 9th of October, 1781—York-town: The ninth, the fhores of France and America feparated by the fea—a veffel quitting Havre and failing for Philadelphia, and the name of Green: The tenth repreſented, a French and an American veſſel ſailing in company with each other.

Among the Pariſian faſhions there has lately been introduced a luxury almoſt hitherto unknown, which is ſported by the more dafhing Gallic belles. They wear ſilk ſtockings, richly embroidered in gold: not only are the clocks embroidered, but nearly the whole of the ſtocking that appears above the ſhoe. The embroideries are generally tranſparent, which gives place to a new kind of nudity. A pair of theſe ſtockings coſt little leſs than two guineas: hence it is obſerved, that it is now more expenſive to go naked, than it formerly was to be well dreſſed.

October 19.

Letters from Berlin ſtate, that the marquis de Luchefini is ſoon to have a place in the cabinet. It is certain that the king treats him with diſtinction. Although he does not enjoy the ſame favour as during the late reign; he poſſeſſes great influence, through the means of M. Lombard, ſecretary of foreign affairs and M. de Kochvitz, the king's adjutant, who are both in great favour. M. de Luchefini inſiſts that Pruſſia ought to take an active part in the general concerns of Europe. He is not friendly to Auſtria, and he deteſts Thugut.

In the whole contents of the Paris papers that arrived on Wedneſday evening, we find but one thing of importance, the double change which has taken place in the adminiſtrations of Vienna and of Paris. From this, though no poſitive conſequences can be deduced, we may, at leaſt, draw ſome probable inferences. The appointment of count Lehrbach, a man whom a paper of yeſterday unjuſtly calls weak, in the room of baron Thugut, appears to indicate that the political ſyſtem of the latter is not abandoned, while the nomination of count Cobentzel, as a negotiator at Luneville, has a contrary aſpect. It is not impoſſible to reconcile this apparent oppoſition. We may ſuppoſe that the former has been done with an intention of producing ſatisfaction at Vienna, and the latter with a view to the ſame object at Paris. It is poſſible that the party which has placed count Lehrbach in adminiſtration, may not have been diſpleaſed that a perſon foreign to them ſhould have been intruſted with the negotiations for peace.—Count Cobentzel will naturally be a mere inſtrument; he cannot do any thing but what is previouſly decided at Vienna or what muſt be ratified there. His commiſſion may not operate ſo much in favour of peace as ſome perſons imagine. The ſending of a Pruſſian miniſter, M. Dohm, deſerves to be remarked, and will have a particular influence on the iſſue of the congreſs. It will be time to turn our attention to it when the fact ſhall be better authenticated.

The chief conſul appears deſirous of rivalling another foreign government, in its mutability in the choice of miniſters and generals. The imitation of the policy of the directory, ought not to be paſſed over without obſervation: it ſhews very little conſiſtency in the ideas of Buonaparte, or what is more probable, very little confidence in men who having been formerly his equals, are now reduced to be merely his tools.

BOSTON, December 3.

From TRINIDAD.

We were laſt evening furniſhed with the Trinidad Gazette of the 8th October, which is ſeveral days later than the accounts from Havanna, which mention its capture of the French and Spaniards. In this Gazette we find a proclamation of governor Picton, dated the 11th October, 1800, allowing in conſequence of an alarming ſcarcity of all the articles of proviſion, American veſſels, coming directly from the United States, to bring proviſions and lumber of all kinds, the growth of the United States, and to receive in exchange any other articles the actual produce of that colony, except indigo, cotton, lignum vitæ, and dying wood, for ſix months from the date thereof.

Captain Chipman, who arrived here on Sunday, in 21 days from St. Thomas's, heard nothing of the Havanna report of the combined ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies; and as the convoy with which he ſailed came from windward, concludes the whole to be a forgery.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

Capt. Van Antwerp has put in our hands a Halifax paper of the 27th ult. which contains the foreign news publiſhed in this day's gazette—it is to the 19th, and was received there by the ſhip Echo, captain Kendal, in 37 days from Portſmouth. The moſt intereſting events, ſays the editor, are

A confirmation of Ulm, Philipſburg, and Ingolſtadt, being delivered up to the French, the conſequent extenſion of the armiſtice for 40 days—the preparation for a congreſs, which was immediately to aſſemble at Luneville, to adjuſt a plan of general pacification—The change of miniſtry at Vienna, by the appointment of count Lehrbach to ſucceed baron Thugut, and the appointment, on the part of the emperor, of count Cobentzel, to be the Auſtrian negotiator at the congreſs at Luneville. The papers alſo contain, the reſcript of the emperor, calling on his Hungarian ſubjects to be prepared to riſe en maſſe, ſhould not peace reſult from the negotiation. The French garriſon of Malta, conſiſting of 6000 men, had arrived at Marſeilles. All the Britiſh forces which could be ſpared, after leaving the neceſſary garriſon at Malta, had ſailed under Sir R. Abercrombie for Egypt—The Ruſſian troops had once more diſappeared, and were on their return to Ruſſia.—Formidable preparations were making in Spain for the attack of Portugal—A large French army was again aſſembling on the coaſt, to excite if poſſible an alarm in England; but the vigilance of our fleets and army was ſuch, as to remove all apprehenſion from their parading falconade. In the naval line, nothing material has taken place, except the capture of two Spaniſh frigates and two corvettes. The high price of proviſions had made an early meeting of parliament neceſſary; and his majeſty's proclamation had been iſſued for their aſſembling the 11th Nov.

From all theſe events our readers will be furniſhed with new ſubjects for conjecture;—but whether peace, or a continuance of the war, will be the reſult, ſeem at preſent to defy all human penetration.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Paragon, capt. Hart, in 46 days from St. Sebaſtians. By this arrival Paris papers are received to the 13th October. Captain Hart has furniſhed the following information, given him by a reſpectable mercantile houſe at St. Sebaſtians:

From CADIZ.

"St. Sebaſtians, October 19.

"We learn from Cadiz that an Engliſh fleet has appeared off that city, conſiſting of 22 ſhips of the line, 27 frigates, and ſundry ſmall veſſels, and 90 tranſports with troops for landing, under the command of general Abercrombie and admiral Keith, who have intimated to Mr. Morla, the governor, that they have orders from their government to deſtroy that arſenal, and take poſſeſſion of the ſhips of war and armed veſſels, unleſs he delivers them up, to which purpoſe the governor has been ſummoned. The anſwer has been ſpirited and becoming a good officer. We momently expect to hear the Engliſh have made the attempt.

"The epidemic is decreaſing in that city, but is extending in the neighbouring towns to an alarming degree. In Seville to 2 to 300 perſons die daily."

Tranſlation from a Paris paper.

[OFFICIAL]

Paris, 3d October, 1800.

The miniſter of war to the maritime preſects in Bourdeaux.

I make haſte to inform you, citizen, that a convention of amity and commerce between the French republic and the United States of America has been juſt ſigned by the miniſters plenipotentiaries of France and the American commiſſioners.

I pray you to communicate this news immediately to the military officers of the adminiſtration, as well to the commerce of your city.

(Signed) FORSAIT.

December 11.

Captain Eve, of the Britiſh letter of marque ſchr Louiſa Bridger, arrived the day before yeſterday at New-York, from Antigua, informs, that he left St. John's (Antigua) on the 16th November, at 2 A. M. diſtance 4 leagues, Antigua bore SSE. at half paſt 5, P. M. ſaw a chaſe; at 8 carried the fore-top-maſt away; at 1 A. M. the chaſe came up and fired a muſket, and directly after one of the waiſt guns. Captain Eve then ordered his men to fire, which was kept up on both ſides for upwards of four hours; when the firing ceaſed, in conſequence of the Louiſa Bridger having been hulled in two places and receiving conſiderable damage in her ſails and rigging. The chaſe then ſent her boat on board; ſhe proved to be the United States ſchooner Experiment, captain Steward, on a cruiſe. Captain S. ſent on board men and furniſhed all the aſſiſtance in his power; and promiſed to ſtay by the Louiſa Bridger till captain Eve ſuppoſed his leaks ſhould not prove dangerous. Parted company in lat. 19, 00, long. 62, 32. In the engagement the boatſwain of the Experiment was killed by a double headed ſhot from the Louiſa Bridger. She mounts 6 nine-pounders and has 14 men; none of whom received any material injury.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following particulars of the engagement between the United States ſchooner Experiment, captain Steward, and the Engliſh ſchooner Louiſa Bridger, captain Eve, are copied from the log book of the latter.

"On the 16th of November, at 11 A. M. got under way at St. John's harbour for New-York. At 2 A. M. Antigua bore SSE. diſtance 4 leagues, from which we took our departure. At half paſt 5, ſaw a ſail in chaſe of us on our weather quarter. At 8, carried away our fore-top-maſt. At 1 A. M. in lat. 19, long. 62, 30, ſaw the ſaid ſchooner cloſe by us—She came along ſide, fired a muſket, and ordered us to heave to, or they would fire into us.—Not minding this, ſhe fired a gun at us. All our hands being at quarters, we engaged her for four hours, when we ceaſed firing, as our hull, ſails and rigging were very much injured. After this, the Experiment fired two broad ſides into us. They ſent their boat along ſide, when we learned what veſſel it was. They informed us, that we had killed the boatſwain. Captain Eve went on board the Experiment, and captain Steward ſent on board hands to help to put the Louiſa to rights, which was ſoon effected. No perſon was hurt on board the Louiſa Bridger."

Captain Eve informs us, that admiral Duckworth from England had arrived at Antigua, in a 74, a few days before his departure.

ALEXANDRIA, December 10.

Laſt evening arrived here from Norfolk citizen Dubreuil. We are informed that this gentleman lately came out from France as conſul for Cape Francois, Immediately on his arrival in St. Domingo [illegible] was ſeized by Touſſaint Louverture with [illegible] for the government of the United States. He has been ſince for the city of Waſhington this morning.

We are informed, that a proclamation was lately iſſued by Touſſaint, commanding the negroes to return to the plantations to which they belonged and go to work; in conſequence of which a mutiny broke out among the blacks, which was quelled by ſix of the ringleaders being executed.

BALTIMORE, December 9.

The French priſoners made by the capture of the Berceau, have been landed at Fort Independence. The officers, we underſtand, have been admitted to parole, and are now in town. Several gentlemen of the town, by ſubſcription, have preſented the priſoners with a quantity of the beſt proviſions of the ſeaſon, to afford them a "thankſgiving entertainment."

[*Boſton paper.*]

The ſhip ——, Mills, of Baltimore, is detained by the Spaniſh government on account of the maſter's hoiſting two lanthorns as ſignals for captain Mills to come on board, on the evening when the two Spaniſh ſhips were cut out of Barcelona roads by the Britiſh.

[*Phil. paper.*]

December 11.

The legiſlature of North Carolina is now in ſeſſion. From the governor's meſſage of November 19, it appears that that ſtate wiſhes an extenſion of the line deſignating the boundary between the inhabitants of the ſtate and the Indians; and that the governor had preſſed the fixing and extending the boundary line between North and South-Carolina, but the governor of the latter ſtate had forbid the commiſſioners of North-Carolina from entering the ſtate on that buſineſs. This diſpute is ſaid to be of an old ſtanding.

There is now living in the town of Clonmel, Ireland, a man named Sheedy, who, from every reaſonable calculation, can want little of being 100 years of age. He has three times cut full grown timber of his own planting, and can now be ſeen reſting under the ſhades of the fourth planting. His wife has been more than ten years bed ridden, and has had no other attendant than himſelf; his memory is tenacious, all the faculties of ſenſe unimpaired, and he walks erect, and apparently as ſtrong as at the age of forty. It is to be remarked that this man has always had a great averſion to ſtrong liquors.

The following ſingular account of a phenomenon which appeared in the air near the village of Quintana, in the province of Burgos, in Spain, is given in the Paris papers, as an extract from the Journal of Madrid, of the 7th July:—

"At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 11th of June, a ſtormy cloud was ſeen at the extremity of the village of Quintana, towards the north, and a very thick fog which ſeemed to proceed from the adjacent mountains having joined it in a very groſs column, they formed together a very fantaſtic figure, with arms, feet, and a long tail. The reſemblance of a very large ſerpent, of a ſky blue colour, was ſoon after plainly diſcerned as proceeding from the junction of the cloud and fog, which extended itſelf ſo far as to touch the earth. It emitted from time to time torrents of fire of a dark red colour, and at length ſeparated itſelf from the cloud in the direction of the village, with frequent eruptions of flames and ſparks of fire.—The inhabitants were very much terrified, but a violent gale from the north ſeparated it in the ſouthern extremity, while the greater part advanced within 400 paces of the village.

"It was ſeen to tear up in its paſſage ſeveral large ſtones and trees. In particular, a very large oak was firſt ſtriped of its leaves and afterwards torn up by the roots. It deſtroyed all the cherry and apple trees in its way, and burnt up the ground over which it paſſed for more than fifty paces. This ſingular phenomenon continued its depredation for about 25 minutes, and then again joined the cloud out of which it came. The damage which it did to the vineyards is very conſiderable."

This account is given upon the authority of the curate of the village, and ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants, who were eye-witneſſes of the tranſaction.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

November 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments in the ſervice of the United States, are informed, that their applications, with all the recommendatory letters accompanying, were conſumed by fire in the war office, on Saturday evening laſt. Thoſe who continue to deſire to be conſidered as candidates, will ſee the propriety of renewing their application.

SAMUEL DEXTER, Secretary of war.

☞ The printers in the different ſtates are requeſted to give this a place in their Gazettes.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration de bonis non, on the perſonal eſtate of JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the 17th day of June next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 24th day of November, 1800.

N. BRICE, Adminiſtrator D. B. N. of John H. Maccubbin.

I forbid all perſons to harbour, entertain or employ from hereafter on my lands with dog or gun, or walking or riding through my plantations, under any pretence whatever, as I am determined to proſecute ſuch as ſhall be offound breakers, agreeable to law.

WILLIAM MUIR.

St. Mary's county, December 8, 1800.

Saint Mary's county, ſs.

I HEREBY certify, that WILLIAM MUIR this day brought before me, the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace for the county aforeſaid, a bay GELDING, about fourteen hands high, ſuppoſed to be thirteen years of age, no perceivable brand, bob-tail, and a little white on the near hind hoof, found truſpaſſing on his plantation. Given under my hand and ſeal this 6th December, 1800.

HENRY GARDINER. (Seal.)

The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM MUIR.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Monday morning, the 23d of November, a negro woman named LUCE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high; had on and took with her, a dark woollen jacket and petticoat, a Bath coating great coat, a half worn wool hat, and a new furred ditto, alſo ſundry other cloaths unknown to me. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. William Brewer, ſen. South river, or ſecures her in any gaol, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM BREWER, jun.
Frederick county.

N. B. This is to forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid negro, as I ſhall uſe the utmoſt rigour of the law. W. B.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 20th of November, a negro man named JEM, he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſmooth face, large flat noſe, big mouth, and thick lips; had on when he went away, a cloth coloured camblet coat, a pair of new white kerſey breeches, and a new oſnabrig ſhirt. He has two ſiſters who are the property of Mr. George Wallace and Mr. Richard Marſhall, living between Magothy river and the Bodkin Point, he was in that neighbourhood for ten days or a fortnight after leaving home, and then had on an old blue coat. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in Annapolis, or any other gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

Weſt river, December 16, 1800.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Gilfert Mills, the 27th of October, 1800, a bright ſorrel MARE, ſeven years old next ſpring, ſhe has a blaze face, fourteen hands high, long mane and tail, ſhod before, trots and gallops, no brand or mark. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

GRIFFITH CADLE.

By an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, near Annapolis, on Tueſday the 30th inſtant, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, and continue till all is ſold,

ALL the property of THOMAS TUCKER, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, hogs, ſheep, and poultry, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, a new ſein, with ropes complete, and all the preſent crop on hand. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

WILLIAM TUCKER, Adminiſtrator.

December 9, 1800.

A STRAY.

CAME to the quarter of LANCELOT WARFIELD, in the Piney Woods, ſome time laſt June, a ſmall black BULL, no perceivable ear mark or brand, he appears to be about two years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 3, 1800.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the evening.

By order,
RICHARD K. WATTS, Clk.

THE partnerſhip of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to preſent them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authoriſed to receive and pay all debts due to and from ſaid firm; thoſe indebted to the firm aforeſaid, by notes or bonds, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe indebted on open account are deſired to call and pay the ſame, or give their note or bonds, (with ſecurity if required) on or before the firſt day of January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 15, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

RICHARD T. CHEELDINE.

October, 1800.

JOSEPH EVANS,

TAKES this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced buſineſs in the ſtore lately occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where he now OFFERS for SALE,

A VARIETY of GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent ſeaſon,

Amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe broad clothes.
Double milled drab of a ſuperior quality.
Superfine and coarſe coatings.
Beſt Flufhings, faſhionable caſſimers.
Green baizes, ſcarnoughts and halfthicks.
Mixed plains, white kerſeys.
Welch plains, flannels, ſtriped & roſe blankets.
Velvets, fancy cords, thickſets, corduroys & fuſtians.
Silk velvets, and ſwandowns.
Striped bed tickings & apron checks.
Moreens, tamboreens & Joans.
Durants, calimancoes & wildbores.
Bombazeens & bombazets.
Luteſtrings, ſattins and pelongs.
Modes and ſarcenet.
Striped ſattin florentines.
Ladies Morocco and ſtuff ſhoes.
Womens and mens ſilk, cotton & worſted hoſe.
Girls and boys cotton and worſted ditto.
Mens & boys coarſe yarn, fulled, worſted gloves and ſtockings.
Ladies habit, kid and extra long white and coloured ſilk gloves.
Mens buck, died doe, drawn tanned, beaver, and white ſilk, ditto.
Mens and boys fine and coarſe hats.
Iriſh linens, diapers, and diaper table cloths.
Ruſſia & Iriſh ſheetings.
Ruſſia drillings.
Brown and white roles.
Brown hempen linen, and beſt ticklenburgs.
Bandanno, croſs barred, & black Barcelona, ſilk handkerchiefs.
Stamped linen and cotton ditto.
Purple ſhawls, chintz, muſlin, and camel's hair ditto.
An handſome aſſortment of muſlins and muſlin handkerchiefs.
A variety of the neateſt & moſt faſhionable callicoes and chintzes.
Ribands, galoon bindings, and ferrets.
Ounce, coloured & oſnabrigs threads.
Beſt ſhoe do. in balls.
Fine thread edgings, and writing paper, teſtaments and ſpelling books.
Ink powder, waters and quills.
Black lead pencils, almanacks.
Leather and Morocco pocket books.
Tooth, cloth, and ſcrubbing bruſhes.
Hair brooms & ſeives.
Cowhide & plated whips.
Ladies tortoiſeſhell and crooked horn combs.
Coarſe horn, ivory, and barber's ditto.
Beſt gunpowder, patent ſhot, and gun flints.
Caſtor oil, in quart bottles.
Glauber ſalts, beſt red barks.
Table knives and forks.
Pocket and beſt penknives.
Butchers, oyſter, and pruning ditto.
Razors and ſciſſers, aſſorted.
Elegant japaned tea trays, and waiters.
Curry combs and horſe bruſhes.
Wood ſcrews & braſs pins.
Locks of various kinds.
Hinges aſſorted, ſpades, and frying-pans.
Japanned, flat and ſhort braſs candle-ſticks.
Sprigs aſſorted.
4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, & 20d, flat pointed nails.
Patent iron tea kettles, & irons.
Shovels and tongs.
Iron pots, Dutch ovens, and ſkates.
China and glaſs ware.
Green and blue edged diſhes and plates.
White ditto.
Waſh bowls and pitchers, &c. &c.
Large and ſmall brown ſtone jarrs and jugs.
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Bohemia window glaſs.

ALSO GROCERIES, viz.

Beſt hyſon, hyſon-ſkin, ſouchong & congo teas.
Loaf and brown ſugars.
Coffee, chocolate, ſoap, candles, ſtarck, and fig blue.
Pepper, nutmegs, and alſpice.
Keg and box raiſins, almonds, figs, currants, & ſweet meats in jarrs.
Pearl barley.
James river chewing tobacco.
Beſt old Cognac & French brandy.
Rum and Jamaica ſpirits.
Whiſkey, peach and apple brandy.
And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn.

☞ A few of Hopkins's razor ſtrops and compoſition, at a reduced price.

NOTICE.

IN conſequence of a ſeries of commercial loſſes, which prudence could neither foreſee nor prevent, I ſhall apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for a ſpecial act of inſolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.

October 4, 1800.

A SALE.

In virtue of a truſt repoſed in me by a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I ſhall on the 22d inſtant, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, called HALF PONE, ſituated on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county. The terms of ſale are, ſix months credit from the day of ſale, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. This tract of land is ſold to diſcharge a mortgage debt due from JOHN BARLOW to REBIN HAMMOND, and others, and when the whole purchaſe money is paid the purchaſer will receive a deed, from

JOHN WELCH, Truſtee.

December 1, 1800.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next Cecil county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, paſſed in the November ſeſſion, 1780, and the ſupplements thereto, the following tracts of land, viz. ST. XAVERIUS, ST. IGNATIUS, part of WORSEL MANOR, part of WOODBRIDGE, and part of ASKMORE, all being and lying in Cecil county, near the Head of St. Auſin's creek, commonly called Little Bohemia, held and owned by the Corporation of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

FRANCIS BERSTON, Agent
for the Corp. R. C. C.

Annapolis, December 2, 1800.

Negroes for Sale.

SEVERAL negro women, with their children, conſiſting of boys and girls, from three to twelve years old, to be ſold in families. Inquire of the ſubſcriber, near Pig Point, Anne-Arundel county.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

November 25, 1800.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. PATRICK MACGILL, taken up as a ſtray, a bay HORSE, about 13 or 14 years old, 13 hands high, not branded, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and a pair of old ſhoes on. The owner is deſired to come and take him away.

WILLIAM MESSER, Overſeer.

Elk-Ridge, November 1, 1800.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 20th of October laſt, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who ſays he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South Carolina, and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerſon, of this county. His owner is deſired to come and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff
Charles county.

November 15, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next March court, of St. Mary's county, for a commiſſion to iſſue to mark and bound two tracts of land, called NOTLEY HALL and NEIGHBOURHOOD, lying in ſaid county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOSEPH HALL.

Montgomery county, November 17, 1800.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, Clk.

I DO hereby give notice, that I ſhall petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to have the tobacco warehouſe at Coles, in St. Mary's county, with the ground on which it ſtands, or ſo much as will be neceſſary for public uſes, to be taken for the uſe of the public, and the value thereof aſcertained, with the diſadvantages of the roads leading thereto through my land.

Auguſt 8, 1800. MICHAEL FENWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to obtain the benefit of an act of inſolvency to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay. Ill health, and a ſeries of misfortunes, alone urge me to adopt this meaſure. WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Prince-George's county, October 8, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 10th inſtant, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, and has a very wild look when ſpoken to, he has a large ſcar on the back of his left hand, and has had a cut acroſs the laſt joint of the fore finger of the right hand, a ſlope in the back of the hand, which has left a very large ſcar, and cauſed the finger to be ſtiff; his cloaths are uncertain. Whoever will ſecure ſaid negro in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſhall receive the above reward, and SIXTY DOLLARS if taken out of the aforeſaid ſtate, and if brought home all reaſonable charges. ARNOLD WATERS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and other perſons, are forewarned harbouring or carrying off ſaid negro at their peril.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland. P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

To be SOLD at this office,
Price one eighth of a dollar,

The WILL
OF
General
George Washington.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osnabrig shirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and half boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

THE subscriber finding that from the costs of a number of suits brought against him, and the pressing demands of a part of his creditors, that it will be entirely out of his power even to reduce the amount of his debts, thinks it would be doing more justice to his creditors and family at once to deliver up his property for the benefit of his creditors, and to petition the legislature to pass an act to release him from his debts, which he hereby gives notice he shall do, at their next session of assembly.

JAMES A. MAGRUDER.

Upper-Marlborough, October 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

THOMAS EDGAR.

Annapolis, October 21, 1800.

FOR SALE,
At the Printing-Office,
The following
BOOKS,

Enfield's Speaker,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Immortal Mentor,
Dodd on Death,
Lady's Mirror,
Arundel, a novel,
American jest book,
Prompter,
Merry Fellow's Companion,
Gregory's Legacy,
Italian Nun,
Constantia de Valmont,
Charlotte Temple,
Ormond, a novel,
Blossoms of Morality,
Tom Jones, in 3 vols.
American Preceptor,
Gilt Bibles,
Adventures of David Doubtful,
Nightingale,
Philanthropist.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

JOHN MUNROE,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Has just received from LONDON,

AN handsome assortment of MOROCCO and KID LEATHER, of various colours, a quantity of seal skins, boot-legs, ben soals, and a variety of ladies kid slippers, assorted.

Annapolis, October 23, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FARIS, late of said county, deceased; all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment, to

WILLIAM FARIS, Administrator.

N. B. I take this method of requesting those who have books belonging to the deceased, that they would immediately return them to the subscriber, and they will oblige their humble servant, W. F.

Annapolis, October 15, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine store Baltimore,

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S
Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough,	stomach, &c. &c.

Asthmas and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which attain in every stage of the diseases with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

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